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ZOÖLOGY.

Coccidæ Americanæ. — The work bearing this title consists of a series of specimens neatly arranged in a portfolio, with sufficient printed matter to explain where descriptions of them will be found, and what plants they infest. The part just issued by Messrs. Quaintance and Scott of Georgia is the second of the series, the first having been prepared in Florida by Messrs. Rolfs and Quaintance. Each part contains twenty species, most of them of economic importance, and all correctly named; so it will readily appear that the work is a very useful one for experiment-station workers and others who have to determine Coccidæ.

The only adverse criticism one can pass upon the part under review is that the synonymy given for the species is in many cases wrong; in several instances the alleged synonyms are not even congeneric. This results from the uncritical acceptance of the work of other authors, and the present writer has erred too often in a similar way to be very severe on the subject.

T. D. A. C.

Coccidæ Stanfordianæ. — It is a pleasure to receive from Stanford University four excellent papers on Coccidæ, written by the students of that institution. These papers are bound together as a contribution from the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory, and are as follows: (1) "Notes on Cerococcus," by Rose W. Patterson; (2) "New and Little-Known California Coccidæ," by S. I. Kuwana; (3) "The Redwood Mealy-Bug," by George A. Coleman; (4) "The San José Scale in Japan," by S. I. Kuwana. These papers are full of valuable information, and are accompanied by admirable plates. Miss Patterson describes and figures the three species of Cerococcus which occur on the Pacific slope (*C. quercus* Comst., *C. ehrhorni* Ckll., and *C. corticis* Twns. and Ckll.), giving many new facts. She is evidently unaware that a fourth species (*C. ficoides* Green) occurs in India. Mr. Kuwana gives for the first time an account of the transformations of *Pseudolecanium tokionis*, including the description of the adult male, which will be greatly appreciated by coccidologists. He also describes three new species in the genera Eriococcus, Ripersia, and Lecanium. The *Ripersia festucæ* is a peculiar creature, having the female elongated, much like the male larva of ordinary Ripersia. It might be referred to Pergandiella were the antennæ 8-jointed; possibly the discovery of the male will indicate its closer affinity with Fonscolombia.

Mr. Coleman describes the redwood mealy-bug as *Dactylopius sequoiæ*, but, as Mr. Ehrhorn remarked to me, it is rather a Phenacoccus, notwithstanding the 8-jointed antennæ. It has certainly no affinity with the two species of Dactylopius it is said to most resemble. The description is very full, and includes all stages. T. D. A. C.

Fishes of Japan. — In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* (Vol. XXIII, pp. 739–769) Jordan and Snyder record the species of fishes collected in Japan by Mr. Pierre L. Jouy. These are eighty-three in number, six of them being new to science. These are *Leuciscus jouyi*, *Apogon unicolor*, *Pomacentrus rathbuni*, *Aboma tsushimæ*, *Chasmias misakius*, and *Watasea sivicola*. Chasmias is a new genus of gobies near Gillichthys, and Watasea a new brotulid near Neobythites. The new species are figured. I may here note that the name Chasmias is preoccupied by Chasmias Ashmead, a genus of Ichneumons, published a little earlier in the same proceedings. For the genus of fishes, Chasmichthys Jordan and Snyder may be substituted.

In the same paper is given an identification of the species of Japanese fishes collected by Dr. Thunberg and loosely described by Houttuyn in 1782. The adoption of Houttuyn's names necessitates several changes in nomenclature, among others the use of the name *Scomber japonicus* in place of *Scomber colias*, for the common chub mackerel.

Jordan and Snyder have begun a series of monographic reviews of families of Japanese fishes. The first now published (*Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 725–734) includes the lancelets and lampreys, the second, the eels. In the first of these papers the new species are *Branchiostoma nakagawæ*, *Myxine garmani*, and *Lampetra mitsukurii*, the latter being a manuscript name of Dr. Hatta.

In the review of the eels, fifty species are described, of which nineteen are new, all of these and some of the others being figured. The new genera are Xyrias, near Cirrhimuræna, but without cirri, and Æmasia near Gymnothorax, but with the mouth bristling with large canines. D. S. J.

Fowler on Fishes in the Philadelphia Academy. — In the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences* at Philadelphia (Vol. LIII) Mr. Henry W. Fowler gives a number of interesting notes on fishes. The types of new species of selachians in the academy museum are